

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

E. E. PRATT, Chief

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

OF THE

UNITED STATES

1915

THIRTY-EIGHTH NUMBER



*Bureau of the Census
Library*

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

ADDITIONAL COPIES
OF THIS PUBLICATION MAY BE PROCURED FROM
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AT
50 CENTS EACH
FOR COPIES BOUND IN PAPER

215522

CONTENTS.

Letter of transmittal

Page.
v

Explanatory notes.....	8
Area, natural resources, and population.....	9
Education.....	98
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	113
Manufacturing and mines.....	161
Occupations, labor, and wages.....	232
Internal communication and transportation.....	260
Merchant marine and shipping.....	307
Foreign commerce.....	328
Commerce of noncontiguous territory.....	501
Consumption estimates.....	506
Prices.....	517
Money, banking, and insurance.....	532
Public finance and national wealth.....	586
Army, Navy, Civil Service, pensions, etc.....	636
Statistical record of the progress of the United States.....	654
Commercial, financial, and monetary statistics of the principal countries of the world.....	708
INDEX.....	735

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE,
Washington, January 1, 1916.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for publication the thirty-eighth issue of the Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Respectfully,

E. E. PRATT,
Chief of Bureau.

To Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The condensed statistics contained in this volume, unless otherwise stated in connection with the individual tables, represent, or are based upon, official figures collated and published under the various laws of the United States or those of other countries to which they may relate. The sources to which the various tables are credited will indicate where application should be made for additional details, with the exception that certain tables for which no credit appears are derived from regular reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and that Table No. 628 is derived largely from corresponding data presented for shorter periods in previous tables.

General imports.—Tables Nos. 238 and 239 embrace imported articles entered at the customhouses for immediate consumption and imported articles entered for warehouse. The statements of *imports entered for consumption*, Tables Nos. 245, 246, and 247, embrace imported articles entered for immediate consumption and imported articles withdrawn from warehouse for consumption. The statement of *general imports* and the statement of *imports entered for consumption* for any period will always differ to the extent that the value of *entries for warehouse* for the period differs from the value of *withdrawals from warehouse for consumption*. The term "entry for consumption" is the technical name of the import entry made at the customhouse, and does not imply that the goods have been actually consumed, but simply that they have been delivered into the custody of the importer and that the duties have been paid on the dutiable portion. Some of them may be afterwards exported.

Import values.—All invoices of imported merchandise shall be made out in the currency of the place or country from whence the importations shall be made, or, if purchased, or agreed to be purchased, in the currency actually paid, agreed upon, or to be paid therefor, shall contain a correct, complete, and detailed description of such merchandise and of the packages, wrappings, or other coverings containing it, and shall be made in triplicate or in quadruplicate in case of merchandise intended for immediate transportation without appraisement, and signed by the person owning or shipping the same, if the merchandise has been actually purchased, or price agreed upon, fixed, or determined, or by the manufacturer or owner thereof, if the same has been procured otherwise than by purchase, or agreement of purchase, or by the duly authorized agent of such purchaser, seller, manufacturer, or owner.

All such invoices shall, at or before the shipment of the merchandise, be produced to the consular officer of the United States of the consular district in which the merchandise was manufactured, or purchased,

or wholesale price thereof, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence exported; such actual market value shall be held to be the price at which such merchandise is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, in the usual wholesale quantities, and the price which the seller, shipper, or owner would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise when sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, including the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks, casks, barrels, hogsheds, bottles, jars, demijohns, carboys, and other containers or coverings, whether holding liquids or solids, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, and if there be used for covering or holding imported merchandise, whether dutiable or free, any unusual article or form designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of such merchandise to the United States, additional duty shall be levied and collected upon such material or article at the rate to which the same would be subjected if separately imported. The words "value," or "actual market value," or "wholesale price," whenever used in the act of October 3, 1913, or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise, shall be construed to be the actual market value or wholesale price of such or similar merchandise comparable in value therewith, as defined in that act. [Rev. Stats., 339, secs. 18 and 11 of the act of June 10, 1890, or other laws or regulations, as amended by act of Oct. 3, 1913. For full details regarding methods provided for ascertaining the actual "import" or "market" values in question (requirements and duties of sellers, purchasers, manufacturers, owners, agents, importers, shippers, consignors, consignees, consuls, collectors, appraisers, other persons, and production and consumption, fines, penalties, exactions, forfeitures, modifications, effect of decisions of courts of competent jurisdiction, etc.) see the complete act of 1913.]

Domestic exports.—Tables Nos. 240 and 241 exhibit the exports of domestic products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed from the form in which they were imported, or enhanced in value by further manufacture in the United States, such as sugar refined in this country from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles and utensils made from imported metals, etc. The value of exports of domestic merchandise is their value at the time of exportation in the ports of the United States whence they are exported. (Rev. Stat., 337, and act of Apr. 29, 1902.)

Foreign exports.—Table No. 242 called "foreign exports," or "reexports," exhibits exports of foreign merchandise which had been imported. The value of such commodities exported from "warehouse" is their import value. The value of such commodities exported "not from warehouse," comprising free goods mainly, is the value at the ports of the United States whence they are exported.

Foreign merchandise in transit or transhipped.—Table No. 250 exhibits foreign merchandise brought to the United States for immediate transit across the territory of the United States to a foreign country, or for transshipment in the ports of the United States to a foreign country. The value of the commodities returned in this table is determined in a similar manner to that of imports.

Warehoused merchandise.—Table No. 249 exhibits imported merchandise in warehouse. This merchandise has already appeared in the statements of *general imports*, Tables Nos. 240 and 241 for the year in which it was imported. The official values of the articles therein represented are the same as the *import values*.

Weights and measures.—The term "ton," as applied to weight, is specified "long" (2,240 pounds) or "short" (2,000 pounds). The term "ton," as applied to vessel measurement, is specified as "net," equal to 100 cubic feet of carrying capacity exclusive of deductions for space occupied by cabins, machinery, etc., or "gross," equal to 100 cubic feet of the entire carrying capacity inclusive of such space. The term "M feet" used in connection with the measure of lumber, etc., signifies 1,000 feet, board measure, a "foot" of such measure being 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch or less in thickness. "Cubic feet" or "cords," as applied to the measurement of lumber, pulp wood, etc., signifies cubic contents. According to section 3249, Revised Statutes, "Proof spirits shall be held to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° Fahrenheit." The official gallon prescribed is one containing 231 cubic inches, or 58,372.2 grains, equal to 8.3339 pounds of distilled water at its maximum density, weighed in air of a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit and barometric pressure of 30 inches. The taxable gallon differs from the proof gallon by reason of the fact that in computing taxable gallons under section 3251, Revised Statutes, all fractional parts of a gallon less than one-tenth are excluded.